Energy Efficiency in Asian Development Bank's Energy Sector Operations

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Side Event at COP17, Durban

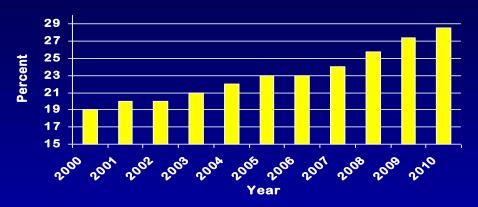
6 December 2011

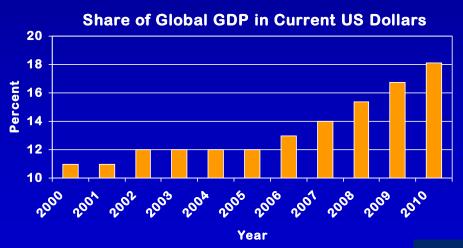


The Context

- ADB developing member countries' rising shares of:
 - Global GDP
 - Global Energy Use
 - Global GHG emissions
- Energy Efficiency on supply and demand sides will help ADB developing member countries to contain risks associated with:
 - Energy security
 - Local environment
 - Climate change

Share of Global GDP in PPP Terms



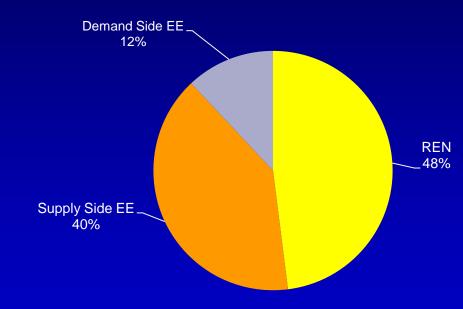




ADB's Clean Energy Lending Portfolio (2003–2010)

Total = \$7.3 billion

- Renewables (\$3.5 billion; 48%)
- Supply-side EE (\$2.9 billion; 40%)
 - Transmission & Distribution (14%)
 - Expansion, strengthening
 - Tech and Non-tech loss reduction
 - Generation (26%)
 - Combined cycle
 - Combined heat & power
 - Embedded in supply-side programs
 - Can be supported in all / most countries
- Demand-side EE (\$0.9 billion; 12%)
 - Agriculture pumping, Water supply / sewerage, Inter-modal transport shift (8%)
 - Industry & Buildings (4%)





Demand-side EE(Industry and Buildings)

- Rational Electricity tariffs alone do not provide enough impetus to investment in EE improvement
- Work towards removing all barriers (policy/regulatory, institutional, awareness/education, financing, technology, etc.)
- Need a mix of:
 - TA support for EE policy / regulations
 - Promoting commercial EE financing
 (financial sector and energy service providers to work together)
 - Facilitating specific EE improvements in energy-user segments
 (CFLs, street lighting, equipment standards & labeling, building energy codes)
- Lending activity can be supported in some countries

Thank you

www.adb.org/evaluation

Green House Gas Implications of ADB's Energy Sector Operations
http://www.adb.org/Documents/Evaluation/Knowledge-Briefs/REG/EKB-REG-2009-38.asp

Review of Energy Efficiency Interventions

http://www.adb.org/Documents/Evaluation/Knowledge-Briefs/REG/EKB-REG-2011-37/default.asp

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